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Atechn Mississinnian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, ON CAPITOL STREET, JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI.

SPEECH OF HON. REUEIN DAVIS,

VOL. XXVIII.

JACKSON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1860.

came the parchaser thereof, and the said Sheriff and Tar Collettor, on the said and 3rd day of May 1858, did excette a fax deed, for said lands, to the said L. M. Lee, and whereas, on the 12th day of May 1850, the said L. M. Lee, together with his wife Sarah K. Lee, by written transfer of that date, did convey and awign to the undersigned, all his and their right, sitle, interest and claim, in and to said lands, and the undersigned claiming to boid at of said lands, by virtue of said transfer made under said Tax Title, have filed their bill to the September Term, 1890, of the Chansery Court of Frankin County, and prayed a confirmation of their Title under said Tax Deed;

Now, therefore, you are hereby notified of the premises, and that you be, and appear before said Court, on the first day of the term thereof, to be held at Kendville, on the 3rd Monday in September 1880, and show cause if any you can, against said tax title, and why the claimant's title to said lands should not be confirmed.

WM. M. WENTWORTH.

F. J. WHITLEY.

L. M. Lee, Solioitor.

June 6 '60-w5t.

DELINQUENT TAX-LANDS.

DELINQUENT TAX-LANDS N E quarter S E quarter TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a deed of trust made by W. A.
Furdom, dated 23rd March, 1857, to me as fructee, to secure to Thomas E. Helm, sertain debts herein named. I will, on the 7th day of July.

50, before the front door of the State House, in as Otty of Jackson, sell at public auction, to the inheat bidder, for each, all and singular, the present process, and printing mescrials, and fixures at the date of said Deed of Trust, known ad used as these whereby, and with which the the same of the date of said Deed of Trust, known and used as these whereby, and with which the newspaper then known as the "Flag of the Union" was then princed: together with everything then belonging or appertaining thereto; so far as they may some to my hards, they being now in the office of the "Eagle of the South."

D. SHELTON, Trustee.

May 25.560—t Jy 7.

May 25.560—t Jy 7. Administrator's Notice.

WHEREAS, at the September Term 1859, of the honorable Probate Court of Hinds county. Mississippi, letters of Administration were granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Michael Blake, SE quarter SE quarter E half NW quarter and Shal, S W quarter and Nhalf SE qua-ter late of said county and State, deceased;
Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same are required to present them, properly and the same are required to present them, properly and the same are required to present them, properly and the same are required to present them.

LEGAL NOTICES.

either legal or equitable, in the lands herein-described, at the time the same were sold for

Whoreas, The Sheriff and Tax Collector of said

Whereas, The Sheriff and Tax Collector of said county of Franklin, did, on the 3rd day of May, A. D. 1888, sell, for the payment of the taxes accessed to the reputed owner therof, the following land in said county, to-witt Lots, No. three, five and six, in section seven, in township four, of range one, East, containing one hund ed and twenty-live acres, also all fractional section eight, in township four, and range one, East, containing two hundred and eighty-four acres, at which sale L. M. Lee, became the purchaser thereof, and the said Sheriff

come the purchaser thereof, and the said Sheriff and Tax Collector, on the said 3rd day of May 1858.

The Unknown Heirs of Oliver

same are required to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by aw, or E half N W quarter
Lets 6 and seven, 40 acres
E half S E quarter
N E quarter S W quarter
S W quarter N E quarter
S W quarter N W quarter
W half N W quarter
S W quarter S W quarter
S E quarter S E quarter
S E quarter S E quarter they will be forever barred recovery.

JOHN BLAKE, Administrator. Sale of Store House at Terry's Depot. By virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Lawrence County, Mississippi, rendered at June Term, (1860), instant. The undersigned Guardian of the minor heirs of James Block, deceased, will on Monday the 3rd day of September aux, at Terry's Depot, in Hinds County, + il at pure accept, to the highest binder, the following real estate, to with Lot 2, in square 19, containing 30 feet from by 200 feet deep, situated at Terry's quarter N E quarter W naif N E quarter W half N E quarter S W quarter N E quarter N W quarter and N W 50 feet front by 200 feet deep, situated at Terry's Depet, on the N.O.J. & G. N. Kailroad, in Section 15, Township B, Rainre I, west, in Hinds County, on which there is a new Store House.

Trans or Sain.—One half Cash—other half E quarter N E quarter half N W quarter and W half N E quarter S E quarter S W quarter and N W twelve months, credit. Purchaser to give note and good security for the latter, CATHARINE BLOCK, quarter S W quarter Loto W half N E quarter and N E quar-ter N E quarter and W half STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, E quarter and S E quarter S E

Albert P. Johnson.

UPON opening the complainants bill, and it appearing to the Cierk of said Chancery Court, that the complainants desircus of perfecting the tax title which he bolds, of the southeast quarter of section eleves, and the northeast quarter of section eleves are not always and the northeast quarter of section eleves are not always and the northeast quarter of section eleves are not always and the northeast quarter of section eleves are not always and the northeast quarter of section eleves are not always and the northeast quarter of section eleves are not always and the northeast quarter of section eleves are not always and the northeast quarter of section eleves are not always and the northeast quarter of section eleves are not always are not always and the northeast quarter of section eleves are not always are not alwa of section eleven, and the northeast quarter of section fourteen, towaship eight, range filteen east, on taining \$20 secres;

R is therefore ordered. That notice of the pendency of this suit be given by publication in the "Marsion Observer," a newspaper, published in the town of "axion, and the "Missi-sippean," published in the city of Jackson, and by posing at the Court House door, in the town of Marion for thirty days, to Albert? Johnson and all persons claiming or quarter S E quarter and show cause, it any they can, why said claimant's W quarter S W quarter 19 17 title shall not be confirmed or the same will be duly perfected according to the prayer of said complainant's bill is accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided.

It is further ordered, That this order be published as above, for and during the term of thirty days.

May 30 '50 - 50d. Auditor of Pub. Acct's. DELINQUENT TAX-LANDS, Auguron's Orrice,
Jackson, Miss., June 13th, 1869.
THE following described tax-lands in the co
Itawamba, delinquent for non-paymer
Taxes of 1857, will be subject to entry or pur TRUSTEE'S SALE.

July 4 '60-w5t. pre fee, \$10. TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Dividue of a dead of Trust assessment in the beiden of March 1838, by Bugh W. Dunab by Arman C. Discous are expected for the office of the Clerk of the Probate C urt of Washington county, and intended to secure the payment of several notes made by said Dunlah, payable to Stephen D. Miller and Robert Y. Hayne, I will at the request of the as signes of several of said notes, expose for sale in front of the Capitol, in the city of Jackson, Miss., S. Monday, the 6th day of August next, for the purpose of paying the balance due on said notes, the following lands in Washington county, Mississippi, described as N ½ and S W ½ of section 3, and N W ½ of section 2, in T. 17, R. 4, W, and the E 1-2 of section 35, T. 18, R. 5, W.

The above mile will be made for each, and will take place between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock. The title to said lands is believed to be good, but I will convey only such title as is vested in me by the deed of Trust. CHARLES M. HART, june 29 60—tds. DELINQUENT TAX-LANDS. Jackson, Miss., June 6th. 1860.

THE following described land, in the county of Tallahatchie, delinquent for non-payment of taxes of 1867, will be subject to entry or purchase

taxes accrued. See Revised Code of chap. 1, sec. 9, arts. 45 and 46, page 82. E quarter ... Sec. T'p. Ra'ge. Division of Section. S E quarter
N E quarter
25 acres S W quarter
S W quarter Lot 6 E half N E quarter S E quarter S half NW quarter Lot 16 and 15 Lot 14
E half S E quarter
S E quarter N E quarter
W haif S E quarter
W haif N E quarter & S E quarter
W haif N E quarter & S E quarter
S W quarter N W quarter
N W quarter and S E quarter
S haif S W quarter
E haif S W quarter
Units 1, 2, 3, 4 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, 15,
N half N E quarter
W haif & E half N E quarter
Lot 10 Middle Let 5 Block.. 8 Fulton 8 haif Lot 5 Block.. 8 Fulton E haif Lot 2 Block.. 18 Fulton Lot 3 Block.. 18 Fulton Lot 3 Block.. 18 Fulton outside donation. Lot 10 Block.. 8 Fulton outside donation. Lot 10 Block.. 8 Fulton outside donation. Lot 1 Block.. 8 Fulton outside donation. Lot 1 Block.. 8 Fulton inside donation. Fract'l Lot 1 Block. 26 Fulton inside donation. E haif Lot 3 Block.. West Fulton. 25 feet by 80, lot 2, South Main St., West Fulton. E.R. BURT,

Lot 2 Block, 25 Fulton Lot 3 Block, 26 Fulton Lot 7 Block, 26 Fulton Lot 4 Block, 26 Fulton Lot 18 Block, 25 Fulton Lot 8 Block, 7 Fulton Lot 6 Bock, 9 Fulton Hot 6 Block, 8 Fulton Lot 1 Block, 11 Fulton Lot 2 Block, 15 Fulton Lot 3 Block, 15 Fulton Lot 5 Block, 8 Fulton Lot 5 Block, 8 Fulton Lot 6 Block, 8 Fulton Lot 1 Block, 11 Fulton Lot 1 Block, 18 Fulton

June 13 80 -60d. Auditor of Pub. Acc'ts.

DELINQUENT TAX-LANDS.

DELINQUENT TAX-LANDS.

DELINQUENT TAX-LANDS.

Aud. of Pub. Acet's.

E. R. BURT, Aud. of Pub. Acct's.

Lot 10 Lot 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, E helf S W quarter S W quarter E beir E baif nee State, with damagns and subsequent taxes accrued. See Revised Code of Mississippi, chap. 1, Sec. 2, arts. 43 and 46, page 82.

Division of Section.

See, T'p. Ra'ge.

Northwest quarter

Northwest quarter

Northwest quarter

Spart Northwest quarter June 20 '60-60d. say 30 '60-604. Auditor of Pub. Acet's. BELINQUENT TAX-LANDS. DELINQUENT TAX-LANDS:
AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Jackson, Miss., May 30th, 1950.

THE following described lands in the county of
Sout, delinquent for non-paymenent of Taxest of 1857, will be subject to entry or purchase,
at this office, after sixty day from the date hereof, by
any citizen of this State, upon payment of amount
for which said lands are delinquent, and all cests
to the State with damages and subsequent taxes accrued. See Revised code of Missterppt, chap. I,
see R. arts. 45 and 46, page 82. Viz:—Half interest in N W quarter of N W quarter, of Section
twenty, in Township six, of Range six, East.
E. R. BURT,
Auditor of Public Accounts.

Jane 20 '60-60d." Auditor of Public Accounts.

LINQUENT TAX-LANDS.

Auditor's Overice,
Jackson, Miss., May 30th 1860.

Jackson, Miss., May 30th 1860.

Will following described lands, in the county of described lands in the county of taxes of 1857, will be subject to entry or purchase, at after fixty days from the date hereof, by of this State, upon payment of amount for which said lands are delinquent, and all costs to with damages and subsequent taxes accrued, vit: a part of Sections nine and forty-one, in Townships five and size of Sections nine and forty-one, in Townships five and all notly-eight ones, for the taxe account the reputed owner thereof. See Servised Code of Mississippi, Chap.

E. R. BURT,

May 15'06—50d. Auditor of Public Accounts. DELINQUENT TAX-LANDS.

THE MISSISSIPPIAN. Jackson, : : : : : : : : June 29, 1860.

B. BARKSDALE, Editor & Proprietor.

Our Thasks are due to Mr. Carllale, of the News Depot, for New Orleans | a jers in advance of the mail.

To Advertises — The Mississippian gase to press im mediately after the arrival of haif past 5 elock cars from New Orleans. Those wishing their advertisements transfed would do well to bruse them in before a close to be such second or of negroes as though they were representatives of the true African people. It would take the second of E. BARKSDALE, Editor & Proprietor. inserted would do well to bring them in before 3 o'clock

We are auth rized to announce the name of F. EDWARD, as a candidate for the office of Probate 199. A. H. HANDY is a candidate for re-election as furge of the Hi.h. ourt of Errors and Appeals, for the stat district, composed of the Counties of Hillads, Warner, lankin, Scott, Nowton, Land rdale, Kemper, Ne-ho a, cake, Madison, Yazee, Issuquena, Washington, Holmes, titala, Winston and Nozubee. Election 1st, Monday of

THE EDITOR IS ABSENT. FOR PRESIDENT:

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE. OF KENTUCKY. FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

GEN. JO. LANE, PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. STATE AT LARGE. H. T. ELLETT, of Claiborne.

A. K. BLYTHE, of Yallobusha. FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. J. W. CLAPP, of Marshall. SECOND DISTRICT. RICHARD HARRISON, of Monro THIRD DISTRICT. P. F. LIDDELL, of Carroll. FOURTH DISTRICT. LIVINGSTON MIMS, of Hinds,

J. B. CHRISMAN, of Lawrence. National Democratic Platform. Reported at Charleston by majority of the Committee, and unanimously adopted

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Inited States hold these cardinal principles the introduction of slaves therein, nor any power to exclude slavery therefrom, nor any

tive-born citizen.

5. Resolved, That the National Democracy defy the enemies of the colored race."

near the "Texas" at Cooper's Well, in this victim of foul play were discovered with a Ala., recently, the following resolution was reference to the internal wants of the States; rock attacked to them by a rope. It is reapassed : sonable to suppose that it is the result of midnight revelries; and that the perpetrators of the foul deed adopted this method of con-Some one may confess the crime when the ghastly personage bearing the scythe on the pale horse visits him, or perchance, when he

ward is right in asserting that there is an ir-repressible conflict, and Mr. Yancy is right in admitting and accepting that fact, with a view to ending said conflict in the easiest way.

Negroes Natural Slaves. Mr. W. P. Newman has written a letter from

Port-au-Prince to the "people of Africanorigin House of Representatives, June 6th 1860. in the United States and Canadas." We take be hardly much more absurd to talk of Span- its present relations to the on publication days.

Our thanks are due to Mr. Bixis, the genth manly and politicagent of Arams Express Company, for late papers in advance of the mails.

The second would do well to bring them in before 3 o'closs on publication days.

Our thanks are due to Mr. Bixis, the genth manly and politicagent of Arams Express Company, for late papers in advance of the mails.

The second more absurd to talk of Spanish descent, and the Gobraltar monkey as interchanged by members of the Black lepublic. These declarations have been made in each instance by members of the Black lepublic. These declarations have been made in each instance by members of the Black lepublican party. Whether they really mean what they say, or are simply gasconading, time may develop.

If the Southern States, or at portion of them should second from the Units, it will be for grievous cause; and that they say are simply gasconading, time may develop.

If the Southern States, or at portion of them should second from the Units, it will be for grievous cause; and that they say, or a search factor of the main and the grievous cause and that they say are simply gasconading, time may develop.

If the Southern States, or at portion of them should second from the Units it will be for grievous cause; and that they say are simply gasconading them the state of the main and the grievous cause and the state of the main and the grievous cause; and the state of the main and the grievous cause and the state of the main and the grievous cause and the state of the main and the grievous cause and the state of the main and the grievous cause and the state of the main and the grievous cause and the state of the main and the grievous cause and the state of the st dian or Nubian race, whose fame has made the term African no reproach. Even the Hottentot, Kaffir and Abyssinian, other worthy sons of Africa, distinctly differ from the Southern States to and the present dection in October.

We are authorized to announce the name of Samuric

By speaking of the Abolstionists' pet loyalty to or love of the Union. It would be in the same breath with any of these races, we imply that negroes share in the literature States have been agreed to withdraw their and arts and glory of the others. But when connection from the five States to escape opwe find the only race in Africa ethnologically | pression, to coerce them with the bayonet to we find the only race in Africa ethnologically resume their position in the Union, to endure that oppression. Fair-minded men, in my literature or indeed a history more than the opinion, would not utter such threats; but gorila can claim to, is the negro race, it is rather correct their ways, so as to afford no stretching our generosity rather too far to include it with the noble people which have cause I do not believe they would submit given renown to Africa. The red man has patiently to injustice and wrong; and I far higher right to expect from us a reflected am unwilling to believe they have become so share in the glories of our Revolution and in the willing to extend to others what they demand progress of our civilization. Mr. W. P. New- for themselves. If I am mistaken in this, man, then, considerably over-honors his fa- then they cannot coerce the South, although vorite species of African by the mole of address he has adopted. For the honor of peodress he has adopted. For the honor of peodress he has adopted. If any of the wed are always irresolute. If any of the ple of African origin who are not naturally Southern States taink of seceding, it is for born or shaped to servitude, we disclaim the cause; that cause is injustice and grievous "address" and confine it absolutely to the wrong extended to her by her sister free Now, to the advice which their particular counted the cost of this war of conquest ?-

negroes who abound in Central Africa. friend, Newman, offers this "peculiar race." Have they considered well its immediate effects upon the prospirity of this Government He has taken an intestigatory trip to Hayti, and the world, and its future consequences to with the view of ascertaining what there was every industrial interest of the people of this in the condition of the darkey systems there continent and the civilized nations of the to encourage the emigration of negroes from earth? Have they reflected that its contin-North America. And he has found very pending and arresting the agricultural and pending and arresting the agricultural and finally scant reason to approve of negroism left to mechanical pursuits of our people, and finally in check and arresting this peculiarity of man's itself. There, where the negroes are securely leaving both so crippled as not to recover a had not been left to themselves. They have proved their utter incapacity for self-rule or and despise the conquerors, and cause self-dependence. When Hayti was under them to refuse, by any means, to contrithe control of France, and filled the part of a servile land, it was as trim an island as any washed by the ocean. It was cultivated them to refuse, by any means, to control to their prosperity? Have they reflected that no people have ever yet lived, or can live, in concord, upon any other basis than mutual confidence and social affection; thoroughly. It had prosperity mantled all that to place upon the people of the Southern over its extent. It was a gem of the sea, always kept in polished order—a neat island garden of a vast empire. Now that it is entered to their dignity and independence?— Baltimore. tirely ruled by the negroes themselves, it is All these considerations I submit to their de
1. Resolved, That the Democracy of the like a barren, weed encumbured, uncivilized liberate reflection, before they advance furth-United States hold these cardinal principles on the subject of slavery in the Territories:

First, that Congress has no power to abolish presperty, appreciates no order, and wallows

er in their course of aggression. The Southern States have no desire to withdraw from the Union of the free States will with fidelity slavery in the Territories; Second, That the in military tyranny. Here is a brief picture, observe the terms of the constitutional com-Territorial Legislature has no power to abol- drawn by Mr. Newman, which points out, pact made by the States.

**S. Resided, That the National Democratic parts of the nations and harmonic the sequence of the sequence of the national dependence of the sequence of the national dependence of the sequence of the sequenc

county a few days since, the bones of some meeting, held at Pike's Peak, Calhoun county,

\$d. That Ccl. Wm. L. Yancv is no sardine cealing the body, as the well was not used .- mest thanks for his manly, able, and eloquent defense of the rights of the South. Going in with the Strongest Party.

candidate of the conservation Democracy.

On Relations of States; Delivered in the The Constitution is created by the convengress; the Federal Government is launched; moneyed men of this country, mere private power and success in controlling the industrial pursuits of our people; that they may epublic. These tax industry and mbor, so as to increase their wealth and enrich themselves the more. This was asking a money monopoly, as the means of oppressing labor and all the other pursuits man. It was the consolidation-condensation of wealth for the oppression of others.-This favor was granted. Here was a direct natters in their nature purely individual, and not national; and, of consequence, a departure from the terms of the compact, and a surpation of power. Here, then, is a very early exhibition of that peculiar element in man's nature, which causes him to desire that which affects him directly, although it may

covernment is founded. power by Congress was a violation of the lid not belong to the jurisdiction of the Government, and was a usurpation; that Congress had no power so to consolidate the money f a half a dozen men as to give them a monopoly or advantage over an unincorporated private citizen; Congress had no power to onfer upon a half dozen men the right to ssu : their mere paper promises to circulate as money to three times the amount of actual ash in hand; that its powers appertained to ubjects national, and this was a matter of inviduality. But the arguments were not eeded, and incorporated capital was made by ongress a fact-an element of power in the Jovernment, which was thereafter to have a most controlling influence in the administration of the Government; and to appear in But, Mr. Chairman, have these gentlemen

ish slavery in the Territory, nor to prohibit the introduction of slaves therein, nor any with painful plainess, its own moral: Hayti the nature and extent of that compact—its power to exclude slavery therefrom, nor any power to destroy or impair the right of proproperty in slaves by any legislation what- and for richness of soil," Now, notwithstan- was a perfect government within itself. Each ding this, that same Hayti is a waste, a wild- was a nation, with all the attributes of sover-

this Government to protect the naturalized citizen in all his rights, whether at home or in foreign lands, to the same extent as its native-born citizen.

They are not so ignore as to want others to without the possibility of confinct or in sulface. They are not so ignore as to want others to without the possibility of confinct or industrial possibility or industrial po

and who was robbed at Vicksburg a few days since, of a large amount of money, on his way to Jackson, to make his settlement as Tax Collecter of said county, has, with his usual promptness, discharged his whole liability to the State.

Mysterious.—In cleaning out the old well

Mysterious.—In cleaning out the old well without the consumation.—In the consumation in desired them to contoun.

Mysterious.—In cl under our Government the greatest variety of antagonisms, of interest, of pursuit, and of civilization, which ever existed in any Gov. ernment? Manifestly not. It was not in reference to the internal wants of the States; it was not that the State had not full powers to legislate for the wants of her people; it was not to legislate for the wants of her people; it was not to perfect the civilization of each State community that our Federal Government was formed. Its objects were of a higher order. Its objects were of a higher order. Its pursuition was intended to be extended to different and a distinct class of subjects, all any pertaining to objects strettly national, and this was because the duty on the European article, and any pertaining to objects strettly national, and this was because the duty on the European article, and the whole industrial purpose to secole without a reformation?

I assert, as my fifth proposition, that the tective policy or even the revenue policy is a beautiful to their separate powers and then that to was source of productive wealth being destroyed, the addition that it makes to the aggregate wealth being destroyed, the addition that it makes to the aggregate wealth being destroyed, the addition that it makes to the aggregate wealth being destroyed, the addition that it makes to the aggregate wealth being destroyed, the addition that it makes to the aggregate wealth being destroyed, the addition that it makes to the aggregate wealth being destroyed, the addition that it makes to the floveriment as the fremain uncultivated, ay, a desolution; and that now vast source of productive wealth being destroyed, the addition that it makes to the Government as the that now vast source of productive wealth being destroyed, the addition that it makes to the aggregate wealth being destroyed, the addition that it makes to the floveriment as the from that it makes to the aggregate wealth being destroyed, the addition that it makes to the Government be the product of the matter of the matter of the m appertaining to objects strictly national, and this was because the duty on the European dew, would settle upon your people as well as purpose to secole without a reformation? to nat onalities. Its powers were intended to be limited to the common defence of all the common defence upon the common defence of all the common defence upon the common defence of all the common defence upon the common defence of all the common defence upon the common defence of all the common defence upon the common defence of all the common defence upon the common defence of all the common defence upon the common defence of all the common defence upon the common defence of all the common defence of all

admitting and accepting that fact, with a view to ending said conflict in the easiest way.

(C) The Yanilla Bean grow in Mexico near Yera Crux, and has become very profits ble to the cultivators. The branes at Washington has information that last years a growing the said of the continuous and the register of things, thus settled by the organism of our states and the point was the man of \$20 per pound, or \$100,000, paying the United States a duty of twenty per cent.

(C) The Yanilla Bean grow in Mexico near Yera Crux, and has become very profits ble to the cultivators. The branes at Washington has information that last years a growing the said of the continuous and community of the said of the continuous and the register of things, thus settle by the organism of our powers of the state of the point of the said of the continuous washington and this round that the rails will be used for political purposes. Profit of the States and try of the States and the point of the said of the continuous profits of the said of the continuous and the continuous and the continuous and the point of the said of the continuous and the co

Now, I have said matters pertaining to in- of the Republic. But no; relentless avarice the source of this astonishing prosperity? It dividuals are with the States, while subjects stands firm with its iron heel upon the Con- is the production of cotton, which adds this national are with the Federal Government.— stitution, and this created incorporated power very year \$223(0.00,000 to the commercial would have gentlemen bear this in mind. exercises despote sway; has chained, like wealth of the world, giving employment to Prometheus, the agricultural States to the twenty million s indies in Great Britain, beion; it is referred to the States; they adopt northern rock, and, as so many vultures, live sides those of France and Germany, Russia it; the first President is elected; so is Con. upon their growing prosperity. Still, these and this country. Go on with your invasion States struggle like a giant, and alarm these of slavery, and overthrow it, and the comincorporated interest, least they may yet break merce and civilization of the world, like the citizens, come to Congress, and ask to have the chain that binds them to usurpation; and hands of the watch when the spring is brotheir capital incorporated to the extent of therefore they are making a fierce onslaught ken, will run back at least one hundred years millions, that they may use it with greater | upon the slave property of the southern States. in the first decade; and every interest of man From this source they expect to draw another | will lie blasted and withered, like the leaves | element of power with which to overthrow, of the forest when autumn has come. I quespractically, the government of the Constitu-tion—fanaticism. When they shall have done South; and to overdrow her system of labor, this, then we have combined the largest num- if you do not find the canon and tayonets of ber of antagonisms, the largest diversity of the civilized world bristling along her interior civilizations, ever embedded under any Gov- frontier, and stadding her sea-coast, guarding ernment which has existed in the same empire. it as the heart of their commercial greatness Then will be an utter destruction of all homo- and denying to you the right, in an hour of

In the early portion of my remarks I have | But Mr. Chairman, out of what does this endeavored to show that no people could live disturbed condition of the country flow? together in peace between whom there was a want of homogeneity of interest, of pursuit, and of civilization. And in this assumption war and compulsion, by the Black Republiprejudice others, and for the restraint of which I am sustained by all history. Look at the can party? In the showing I have made, the Out of this question arose a party called the strict constructionist, who said this grant of -for example, Rome, filling the world with of the fathers shall be strictly observed by the npact, and void ; that questions like this center to the Caspian sea east, and the Atlan-tic west, the Baltic north, and the Indian ocean nent, where interests are naturally and necand she lies now bleeding and withering ben- ber of States have the right, by an unnoly eath the heel of anarchy. panding too much. I do not think so. I think possession of the Government as the repreted as I have shown it to have been, between oppressing the agricultural States. We inthe States and the Federal Government, and sist, sixthly, that a combination of States, by

the politics of the country to determine and direct the suffrage of the people, and upon ment size. The very nature of the or and domestic institutions of any State. he floor of Congress to control its action .-Of this first act of the Government labor complained, and had the right to complain. And this very act shows how imperfect the organism of the Government was, and how almost impossible it is for human wisdom to devise a stitution of government capable of holding nature to advance his own interest at the ex-Next was proposed the tariff system, a Next was proposed the tariff system, a measure of certainly doubtful constitutionality; and although purporting to be a revenue measure, the most unjust and unfair ever invented by a maion. It is a tax upon consumption, and therefore the most unequal and unjust ever invented. He who derives the largest amount of protection from Government should pay taxes in proportion to the protection thus received; but under this tariff system, it is often the case that the man who has the least to protect, pays the greatflat amount of tax. We frequently see persons owning thousands of dollars worth of troops and the state of the state of the domestic institutions of a portion of the States, through Congress, to take charge of the domestic institutions of a portion of the States, through Congress, to take charge of the domestic institutions of a portion of the States, and we meet in convention to frame a constitution for State organization. Grant us this, and we are satisfied. Discord will at once be band and strange philosophy. They claim the right to exclude from the Territories of the United States. They claim the right to exclude from the right to exclude from the Irritories of the United States. They claim the right to exclude from the land, and the clouds which now so darkly lower over our house will be discorded forever, and the sum of productive value of the slave of the slave of the state organization. Grant us this, and we are s has the least to protect, pays the greatest amount of tax. We frequently see persons owning thousands of dollars' worth of properpossession of the Government, to be wielded to the judgment of the civilized world, wheth-according to their peculiar views. The other erour demands are unreasonable? The mainwhich is receiving the protection of the States say they have no power to do this ; tenance of them I submit to the arbitrament vernment, who do not consume more than the common day-laborer, who does not own dollar's worth of property; yet, as the the tax is upon what he consumes, the latter pays, for the support of the Government, all, and upon the principles of its organism .more than the former. Certainly the Conamong all the citizens of the States; and must, therefore, have looked to direct taxation. and for richness of soil," Now, notwithstanding this, that same Hayti is a waste, a wilderness, a likel upon the industry of the age.—

But this unfair system of taxation might have been endured without much complaint, if findividual interest and cupidity had not seized dividual interest and cupidity had not seized spirit and letter of our compact to direct axation.

But this unfair system of taxation might have been endured without much complaint, if findividual interest and cupidity had not seized spirit and letter of our compact of government. Will you do it, gentlemen of the Republican party? You tell me, "no." Well South should grant to the free States their

Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution:

of the Fugitive Slave law are hostile in char, and received the Constitution and revolutionary in their effect.

3. Resolved, That it is the duty of the Federal Government to protect, when it is necestable and Government to protect, when it is necestable and control of the first that the control of the same and received the faithful execution:

dividual interest and cupidity had not seized upon the industry of the age.

South should grant to the free States their rights under the control, and may with the control.

South should grant to the free States their rights under the control, and may with the control of the grant to the free States to let us alone—to let our sister States to let us alone—to let our dividual interest and cupidity had not seized upon it as a means of personal aggrandizement.

The first the faithful execution:

Why? Because the negro has unchecked upon it as a means of personal aggrandizement.

The first the faithful execution:

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The first the faithful execution:

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The first the faithful execution:

The first to the first to which the control of the grant to the first under the control of the control of the grant to the first to which then, you will go on with your invasion of the grant to the first to which then, you will go on with you minute to upon it as a means of personal aggrandizement.

The first to the first to which the control of the control of the grant to the first to which then, you will go on with your invasion of the grant to the first to which then, you will go on with you minute to upon it as a means of personal aggrandizement.

The first to the first to which the control of the grant to the first to which then, you will go on with your invasion of the gran sary, the rights of persons and property on this constitutional authority extends.

4. Resolved. That the Democracy of the nation recognize it as the imperative duty of this Government to protect the naturalized citizen in all his rights, whether at home or importance and property on sary, the rights of persons and property on the sary, the rights of persons and property on the sary, the rights of persons and property on the same general claims Mr. Newman, with negroistic ardor:

"I thank God! colored men can complain no more for the want of a Government of their own in this hemisphere. And I hope they are not so ignoble as to want others to give they are not so ignoble as to want others to give in persons and property on the flavor of the same general labor. This secured the same general labor. This was done; and, being done, it was but an imposition of larger taxes upon contraged to insubordination and repetition of European labor. This was done; and, being done, it was that the organism of the claims Mr. Newman, with negroistic ardor:

"If thank God! colored men can complain no more for the want of a Government of their own in this hemisphere. And I hope they are not so ignoble as to want others to do interest, as well as sameness of civilization, the triflery, similar in soil, and with an our measures of state of state of state of state of their own in this hemisphere. And I hope their own in this hemisphere and of interest, as well as sameness of civilization of labor. This was done; and, being done, it was the constitution of larger taxes upon of the claims Mr. Newman, with negroistic ardor:

"If thank God! colored men can complain the object, was but an imposition of larger taxes upon of the was but an imposition of larger taxes upon of necessity, created a period of necessity, created a per support of that already incorporated element of power—bank capital. Thus, by the action of the Government, two formidable powers bad laser created both interested in war.

of man -agriculture. And this is the only remember that there are thousands of your ties and the probable course of the Irish sentiment in the United States.

He is correct in supposing that this large set of dogmas or abstractions. If the Demo-

Government control over such subjects as were purely national, and strictly homogenous in their very nature; such as peace and war, commerce between the States and with foreign nations, and the common defence to the comm should keep a sharp look out for their split rails during the present campaign. John Moran purchased some time ago a two acre

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nterference by the Federal Government with geneity. And then must of necessity come folly, to destroy the fountain and source of revolutions, wars, bloodshed, disunion, and the now universal prosperity, individual and national, of the world.

> nations of antiquity : great and powerful in vindidation of the South will be found. We their infancy, and while limited to small area insist, first, thut the constitutional compact the glory of her deeds and the renown of her | Federal Government and the States. We inachievements; when her people were homo- sist, secondly, that by the organism of the geneous on account of the smallness of her Government, power is distributed between the geneous on account of the smallness of her territory; after she had expanded from her Federal Government and the States, with a of homogeneity, and the avoiding of antagonsouth; when the shadows of her cagles were | essarily so diverse; that its spirit is to avoid seen in every land, and the tread of her mar- antagonisms. We insist, thirdly, that the tial colums were heard in every clime, the re- Govornment is the common property of all istence of which I have shown no government pulsive forces of antagonism rent her assunder, the States. We insist, fourthly, that no numcombination, to seize it for themselves. We From this remark, I would not have it un- justist, fifthly, that the chartered interest I erstood that I think our Government is ex. have mentioned shall not combine and take with the division of legislative power distribu- sentative of their in crest, and as a means of a strict observance of this division, this Gov. | means of the Government, have no right to in ernment could not be expanded to an incon- | teriere, either directly or indirectly, with the ism, if executed according to its letter and sist, seventhly, that a combination of States spirit, necessarily avoids antagonism, and pre-serves homogeneity. Mr. Chairman, I have no right, by means of the Government, to remodel the institutions of any of the States. said the various interests which I have men- We insist, eighthly, that all the States have a tioned have combined, and have substituted common interest in the common territory, and their mere will for the constitutional Govern- that the citizens of every State have the right ment of our fathers, and now stand in hostile to go to it and occupy it with whatever is rearray against those who look to and defend cognized as property in the State from which the Constitutional compact of the States. In they may go without molestation or hinderthis form we find parties now organized and | ance by the Federal or territorial governmen

that it is the Government of all the States, and must be administered for the benefit of Now, Mr. Chairman, is there anything unjust or unreasonable in these demands, and southern States. We have given no cause of Out of this relation of parties grow the pres. can any fair-minded man refuse to grant them ? complaint. We have been guilty of no act of Out of this relation of parties grow the pres-ent impending dangers to the country; and I will examine each very briefly, as my time State. We have done no wrong to any stitution contemplates and intended to distribute the burdens of Government equally among all the citizens of the States; and must therefore, have looked to direct taxation.

The former of the country; and out of it must certainly follow the dismember out of its Republic at a very early period, unless the sober second thought of men will not admit of any elaboration.

State. We have not intermediated with the institutions of any States. We have contributed all in our power to the general prosperition, and out of its must certainly follow the dismember of this Republic at a very early period, unless the sober second thought of men will induce them to return to and observe the Republic. Is this not right? Ought it not.

deluge the land, and the aword destroy our means is in the hands of you, the Black Be-

This proposition none will deny. And for this who have seen this lion hearted warrier unon of the distribution of the powers of government cause alone the southern. States will be re- the tented field, and who have learned to anleased from their allegance to the Government and must organize for their own secuno one during the Mexican campaign better

and, of course, the individual members of that community in their rights of person and things. It is the sovereignty of a communi-ty which creates the government, and defines its powers and duties. The legislative duty is protection, not destruction. It has no function which can destroy, either directly or in-directly. It has not even the right to pass oppressive laws. The whole function of leg-islation is protection. Ont of protection alle-Allegiance is absolved.

munity creates the government. This is done

by a contract between sovereigns. That con-

tract is called a constitution. In this contract the sovereigns have the rigit to agree upon the peculiar organism of the government.— They have the right to agree what shall be property, and what shall not. And when this agreement is thus made, the legislative power which springs out of and is the creaon conform to the organization of the goverment, and give full and perfect p otection to persons and property. Now, the legislative power of a Territory cannot be greater than those of a State, or its function differ The whole scope of legislative power being protection, can a Territorial Legislature destroy the element of property in a slave directly? If I am answered no, then, I extend the inquiry, and ask how it can do it by unfriendly legislation? That which cannot be done directly, cannot be done indirectly .-This is a truism which none will controvert. The whole power of the people of a Territory is legislative for protection, and that power is derived from the organic act of Congress .-When, however, they come to make a constitution for State organization, having the right thus to assemble their character is changed. Instead of exercising legislative powers, they assemble as sovereigns, and for the purpose of performing sovereign acts. Then, for the first time, they may say what shall and what shall not be property. Then, for the first time, they have the right to determine and give positive shape to their domestic ingritude This view of the subject is in accordance with the nature and character of our mistirutions, and the genius of our Government; and if adopted and enforced, will secure peace and quiet in the Territories and give satisfaction to all the States of the Union. That other doctrine of unfriendly legislation is full of mischief, violates the spirit of our institutions, I have endeavored to show, in the early part of my remarks, that the organism of our isms; yet this doctrine of unfriendly legisla-

and leads to war, discord, and revolution. sion directly violates this great fundam principle of government, and without the excan exist long in peace. The effect of the doctrine is to introduce discord and anarchy into the Territory the very moment it is organized. Under its recognition four men go from the slave States and four from the free States. A struggle at once begins for the other, by unfriendly legislation, to expel him and his property from the Territory. opposing forces are introduced, from which me a struggle for the government; from this come violence and collision of arms; and this collision one of the e days will spread itself over the entire nation, initiating civil war, with all its horrors and direful consequent The principle which I have asserted, and which is the true theory, has exactly the opposite effect. Under it, when persons go the Territory, whether from a free or slave in the status it is introdu

membered. They are incompatible with the nature and organism of our Federal Union. Government. We have shown an almost in o look to disunion as the only remedy And this, you tell us, we shall not enjoy. the God of battles and the just judgment

publican party. Will you do it? Answer to

We have yet time to avert it.

He is correct in supposing that this large and respectable vote will go in a body for the and respectable vote will go in a body for the and respectable vote will go in a body for the and respectable vote will go in a body for the and respectable vote will go in a body for the and respectable vote will go in a body for the and respectable vote will go in a body for the and respectable vote will go in a body for the and respectable vote will go in a body for the and respectable vote will go in a body for the and respectable vote will go in a body for the and respectable vote will go in a body for the and respectable vote will go in a body for the and respectable vote will go in a body for the respectations. If the Democratic propose of its formation, has given legistic even with arms, the resolutional from their allegance to the Government, that the Federal Government, that the Federal Government, that the Federal Government, the forming a compact or organize for their own seed from their allegance to the Government and move of the Federal Government, the forming a compact or organize for their own seed from their allegance from their allegance for their own seed from their proposed it is formation, has given legist, even with same which I have done to-day, and will are resolutionally the Federal Government, the federal Government, the federal Government in the Federal Government, and the Federal Government in the Federal Government, the Federal Government in the Federal Government in the Federal Government in the Federal Government, the Federal Government in the Federal Government in the Federal